

NORDENS

Preparatiue to his
Speculum Bri-
tanniæ.

INTENDED

A reconciliation of sun-
drie propositions by di-
uers persons tendred,
concerning the
same.

Psal. 113. 16.

*Cœlum cœli Domino, terram autem
dedit filiis hominum.*

Gen. 10. 5.

*A filijs Noe Diuisæ sunt insule gentium in
regionibus suis, & unusquisq; secundum lin-
guam suam, & familias suas.*

L O N D O N

Printed 1 5 9 6.

No

NORDENS

Preparative to his

Speculum

canonic

INTENDED

As a collection of

the propositions by di-

vers persons rendered

concerning the

same.

Vol. 1. 17. 18.

Colinson, D.D., & others

edit. this edition.

Gen. 10. 11.

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LONDON

Printed 1719.



To the Right Honourable,
Sir William Cecill Knight,
Baron of Burghleigh, Lord high
Treasurer of England, of her Maiesties
most Honourable priuie Counsell,
and of the most Noble or-
der of the Garter
Knight.



*Although (Right Honour-
able) I haue beene forced, to
struggle with want, the vn-
pleasant companion of In-
dustrious desires, and haue
long sustained foyle, infor-
ced neglect of my purposed
busines, and sorrow of my working spirit. It may
yet now at the length please the high guide of
Noble affections to moue your Honour to effect
what you haue begun: And as your hand hath
happily led the way, your good worde may as
A 3 easily*

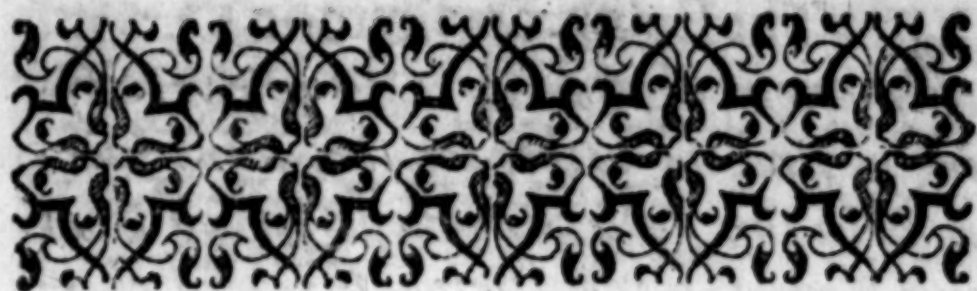
The Epistle Dedicatorie.

easilye accomplish the worke of my newe reioy-
cing. And the rather for that mine Inde-
uours in this generall businesse sprang from
your Honourable good liking. In regard where-
of I am not in dispaire, but that my wythering
hope shall be refreshed againe, with the dew of
your powerfull helping hand, I haue vnder
your patience and protection, vpon some reason-
able ground, exhibited this simple preparatiue
vnto the worlds view. And as I shall finde
the same to answere your good opinion especi-
ally: So perforce will my heart and hand fal-
ter and fayle me, or fulfill what is hid in vn-
seene desires.

Miseria mentem macerat,

At your Honours direction.

John Norden.



Auctoris in Patriæ & anti-
quitatis imperitiam
sententia.



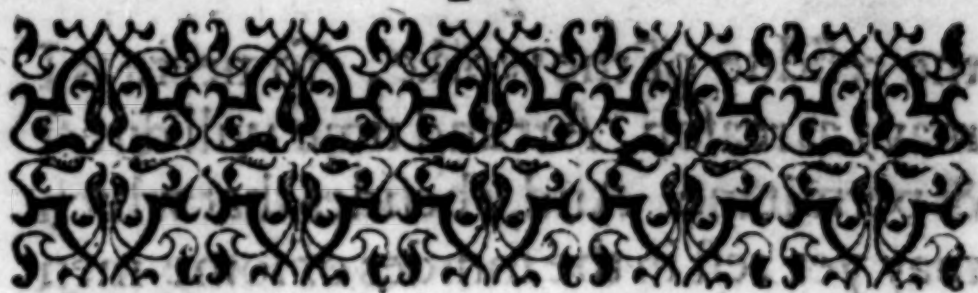
Vlla omnino ignoratio tam videtur grauis, quam antiquitatis & patriæ imperitia, quarum luminis splendore, depriuati homines, non de Deo omnium conditore, de mundo eius excellenti opificio, de seipsis, de patria, neque de sedibus (quas incolunt) rectè senserint. Omnia autem illis, in tenebris quasi latent: Ita vt vel eos qui in cæteris liberalibus artibus consenuerunt, pueros & sensus, vitæq; communis ignaros videri cogit, & in patria ipsos peregrinos, & reip. gubernaculis, consiliorumq; consociatione ablegandos,

Amfotors in Paris & anti-

[Faint, illegible text]

ADAMS

Deo omnium conditore, de mundo eius
 excellenti opifice, de seipso de patris ac-
 que de sedibus (quos incolunt) recte sen-
 tior. Omnia autem illis in rebus qua-
 rent: Ita ut eos qui in carceribus libe-
 ribus acribus continentur, pueros &
 senes, viros, communis iuraos videri
 cogit & in patris ipsos peregrinos & re-
 gubernaculis, consiliorum, consilio-
 rum ablegandos.



TO ALL COVR- TEOUS GENTLEMEN,

Inspectators and practitioners in
Geographie, in Christo
salutem.



The most vnworthye,
being imployed (after
the most painful & prais
worthie labours of *M.
Christopher Saxton*) in the
redescription of *Engs
land*. And hauing there-

of exhibited some simple beginnings vn-
to your generall view, haue like *Apelles*
(though farre short of his perfection)
yeelded attention to the sundrie censures
of men, touching the same. To the ende
that hearing the opinions of many, both
touching the matter and the imperfecti-
ons thereof, and the method, and their
conceites therof, I might the better shape
the

the residue of the worke, (so neere as I may) as reason, Art and time will direct & permit me. And, (besides that which may yet rest in the mindes of some men vndiscouered.) I cannot but take knowledge of sundry particularities, propounded by fundrie persons, as fit to be considered and obserued in the worke, among many, (*Multa enim inter multos sententia*) these that follow seeme most materiall:

- 1 It seemeth fit to some that in the deliniation of euerie Shire, I should obserue the variation of the Compass, some other therein are of a contrarie opinion.
- 2 Others will haue the degrees of Longitude, and Latitude, in euerie particular description: Some thinke it friuolous.
- 3 Some holde that euery Shire, bee it great or little, should be reduced into one and the selfe same scale, others the contrary.

4 Many

- 4 Many woulde haue the Scale of miles, to aunswere a mile of some certaine content.
- 5 Some thinke it a necessarie thing to distinguish as well the limites of euery parish, as of euery hundred.
- 6 Some, (besides the more speciall things) will haue all houses of name of any account, as also such as are decaied, being of antiquity to bee obserued: others wil haue onely speciall howses. The like difference of opinions I finde in the obseruation, & omission of sundry other things.
- 7 Some very curiously prie into the worke, augmenting (in conceite) their owne credits by carping at euerie fault, holding the smallest error (yea the misterming of a place) verie criminous. And I confesse it were a faulte to iustifie a fault: and I shold increase the great fault
of

4

of negligence, by a greater fault of
rash boldnes.

I am moued notwithstanding (Gentlemen) vnder your fauours to endeuour what I can, to discharge me of all suspicion of voluntary pretence of committing the least fault, or omitting the least thing likeliest to please all, although that cannot be *aut arte, aut ingenio*: therefore I desire to shape that course, which reason, Arte and time seemeth best to allowe. And for that mine owne soyle is of it selfe so barren, as it cannot (I know) yeeld so fruitfull argumentes as may satisfie all men. I would gladly subscribe vnto the learned, that will vouchsafe reason to reforme what I haue begunne, hoping to offend none in yeelding my conceite touching the former objections.

I And first as touching the variation of the Compasse, It cannot be denied in deede, but the needle touched with the loadstone, seemeth to be here with vs, & in many other places, sensibly attracted (by an vnknownen vertue) certaine degrees

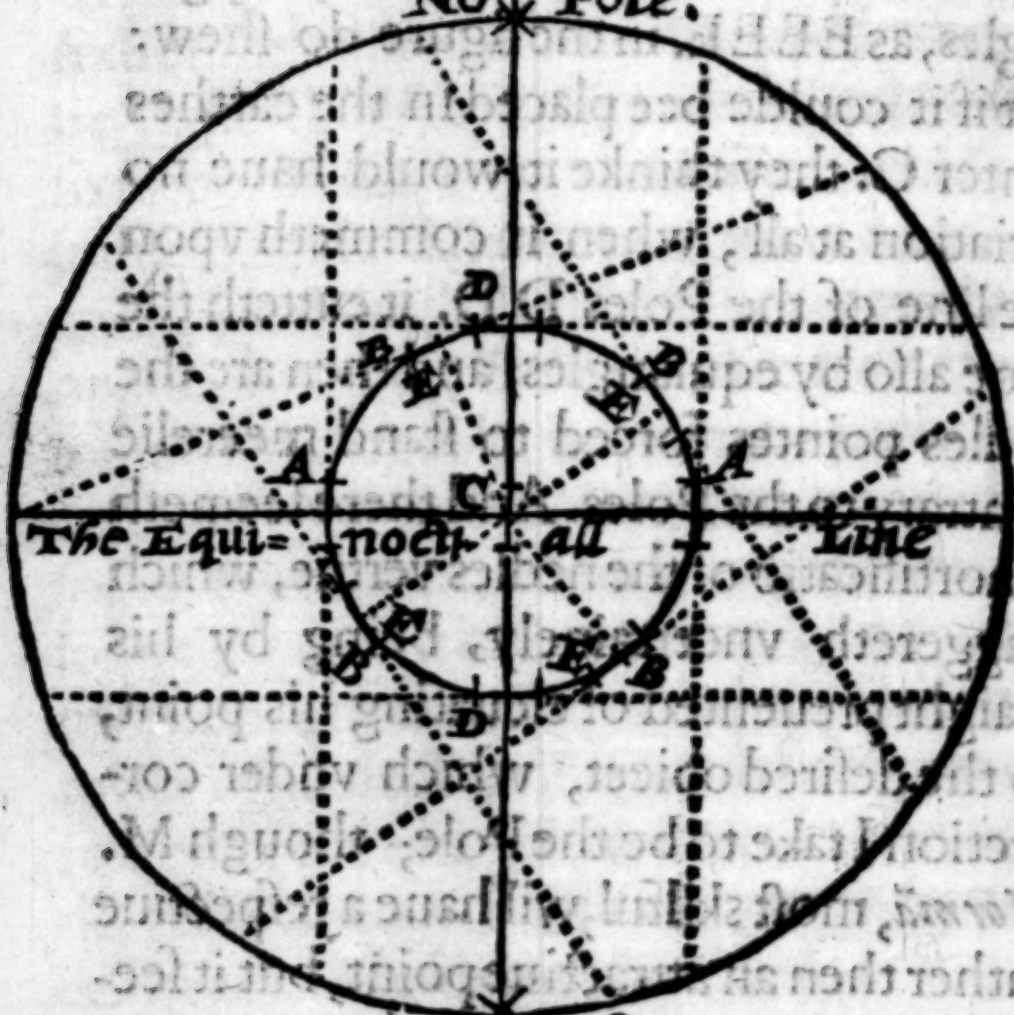
3
grees east of the north Pole, and west of
the Sunnes steede at noone tide: which
importeth much the mariner to consider
& to frame his courses answerable to the
nedles variation (if his cardes haue the
same) which howe diuers it is in diuers
places, the experience of obseruing tra-
uaylers hath found. And as it may seeme
to me in reason (being no nauigator) the
nedle hath least variation, as long as it
possesseth the equinoctiall line, especial-
ly (as the skilfull haue obserued) about
that meridian, that passeth neere *S. Mi-
chels* Islande in the *Afores*, and so long as
the nedle is vnder or neere that line, the
extentions of the nedles pointes, are al-
most parrallell with the Axeltree of the
Poles, as appeareth in the figure follow-
ing, at A. A. and as the nedle bendeth in
the marriners courses Northerly, or Sou-
therly, from the *Equator* it then declineth
more or lesse vnder one of the Poles, as
appeareth by B. B. B. which declination
may cause to seeme a variation *ex decepti-
one visus*, espetially passing easterly or we-
sterly, which duely vppon any parrallell
can not bee. And therefore the variati-

on seemeth alway more and more, as the
 nedle commeth neere to eyther of the
 Poles which is from the earth by the ob-
 seruation of the learned, neere 69498316.
 sixtie nine millions foure hundred nine-
 tie eight thousande, three hundred and
 sixteene of our common miles: which
 immensurable distance may make a vari-
 ation, yea though the nedle bee meere-
 ly opposite vnto the Pole: and it seemeth
 somewhat probable, because the variati-
 on is in some places Northeast, and in
 some Northwest, which argueth that
 sometime then it hath a meane, and so is
 of little or no variation, and the variation
 to bee of his declination, and the imper-
 fection of the eye, wherem yet I rest vn-
 der reformation. The nedle neere Lon-
 don seemeth to decline his north point,
 about 71. degrees vnder the north Pole,
 & consequently eleuateth his other point
 aboue the south Pole. And this groweth
 by reason of the rotunditie of the earthes
 globe, about which as the nedle is mo-
 ued, it keepeth his pointes, as it were par-
 allell with the horrizon, in that it is e-
 qually ballanced in his boxe, and so the
 waight

weight countermaundeth the vertue of the stone, and forceth the needle to cut euery line that commeth to his Centre, from the centre of the earth C. by ryght angles, as E E E E. in the figure do shew: But if it could be placed in the earthes center C. they thinke it would haue no variation at all, when it commeth vpon the line of the Poles D D. it cutteth the same also by equiangles, and then are the needles pointes forced to stand meerelie contrary to the Poles. And there seemeth a mortificatiō of the needles vertue, which staggereth vncertainely, being by his waight preuented of eleuating his point, to the desired object, which vnder correction I take to be the Pole; though M. *Normā*, most skilful, wil haue a respectiue rather then an attractiue point, but it seemeth rather an attractiue, then a meere respectiue, by reason of the needles attraction of Iron or Steele, massie bodies.

Now

NO. POLE.



SO. POL.

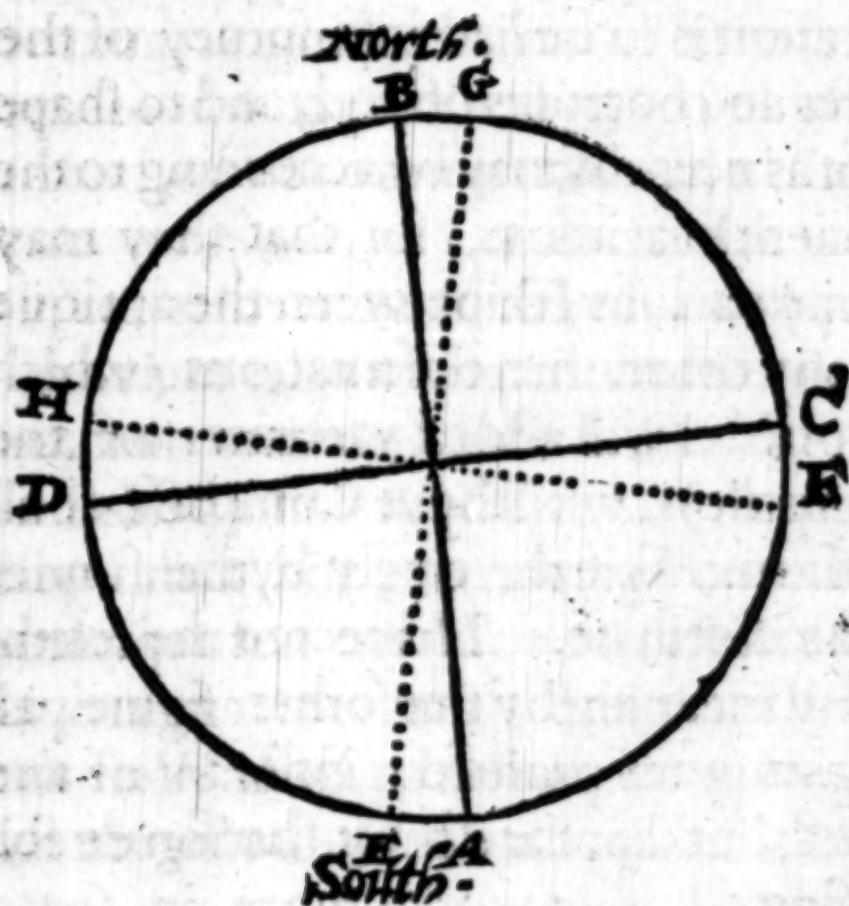
Now whether it be fittest to observe this variation in the description of a particular countrey, I will incounter no mans probable reasons: yet in my simple iudgement the needles direction is to be followed meerely without allowance of any

any variation, for that it giueth the magneticall meridians without scruple, by which the worke is protracted, though they seeme to varie from the Polar meridians. And that direction of the nedles respectiō, I take more certaine then the variation, in as much as the nedles true variation in euery small distance is not so easily certainly found, though through the most industrious trauailes, and studies of the learned, *M. D. Hoode*, *M. Burrowes*, and others, there are extant to the ease of practitioners most necessarie inuentions for the same, to whose learned censures I subiecte my conceit. Many Surueyours and plotters of land seem to haue a speciall curiosity in obseruing this variation of the compasse, by some of whom I haue beene perswaded to follow the same also: But for two causes I couet to be farther resolued of the necessity thereof, before I can bee thereunto induced: The first and principall is, for that who so hath his variation allowed, at, and according to the declination and meridian of London, going farre west or farre North, to put the same in practise by that

variation shall erre. And to obserue it in euerie place, he can hardly at all times. And therefore it seemeth more troublesome and doubtfull, then of importance. A second cause is, for that a special consideration is to be had in a suruey of the buttes and boundes of land, and to shape them as neere as may be, according to the auncient limitations, for that they may els make a differéce between the antique and their moderne obseruations (which were laid out without variation of the Compasse) nay without Compasse at all for the most parte, onely by the sunnes noone steed, which directed the south, and thence the three other principall pointes were deriued, East, West and North, as appeareth by the figure following.

A

it A shew the 4. antique pointes whereby
 s. B our fathers bounded their lande. A
 e. C their Suns noone steed, or South. B
 e. D the North. C the East. & D VVest.



E Shew the 4. principall pointes of
 F the variation or newe bounding.
 G E South. F East. G North. and
 H H VVest.

By this figure it may appeare, that a
 bounde which our fathers placed accor-
 ding to the ancient manner easterly may

by this new rule of variation (which is 11. degrees. 15. minutes at London from the former receyued pointes) become southerly, or appeare doubtfull, and so of the rest of the points, whereby may grow to posteritie in intricate thinges, cause of iustificable controuersie, yet whosoever findeth in his discretion no reason, but to follow the variation, *Fiat cuiusq; voluntas.* For my part, as I thinke it needles to follow any other, then the needles meere direction, I will adde therevnto no mans imagination, vntill by reason I be satisfi- ed of a necessitie therein; and then I will not be obstinate. I haue not represen- ted my meaning by the former figure, as imagining any professour ignorant of the matter, but that the demonstration duely considered, may worke more in some conceites, then a bare speculation.

2 For the obseruation of longitude & latitude in euery particular Shire, is not materiall as I take it: for that few Shires wil admit one degree, some not 30. fewe 40. minutes. And therefore to refer that obseruation to the general Mappe of the whole land.

3 As touching the reducing of euery Shire into one equall Scale, howsoever it may seeme to please some, it wil not agree with the opinions of the most: for that some Shires of the greatest magnitude, will require two sheetes of paper Royall, when some other will not containe $\frac{1}{4}$ of a sheete. And therefore I take it better to admit equall proportion in magnitude, then equalitie of Scale.

4 Such as would haue the true obseruation of the mile to answere some certaine content, haue reason to propounde it (I confesse.) But such as haue but speculation in the Arte, much more, such as are practisers, howsoever easie it bee deemed by geometricall theoremes to bee performed (as in deede it is) yet by practise they do or may find such a difficultie in the accomplishing thereof exactly, as doth straine euen the mechanickall conclusions, beyond that which is required in plotting of land, which by application of the line or rod, may bee performed by the instrument, without intersecting of lines, which this work requireth. And the better able, & more skilfull then my selfe,

would with me acknowledge vpon prooffe that the absolute performance of such an expected geographically description, after such proportion of miles as may bee propounded, doeth require dimensuration betweene euery station, answerable to the measure propounded, that by the intersecting lines the distances may bee gathered according to the same proportion. And so many stations of necessitie ought to be, as the obscurity of the places (whose viewe is often intercepted, by woodes, mountaines &c) may in arte require, which are so infinite, and intricate, vnlesse in open leuell as to obserue them singularly and precisely, will require the whole time of a mans ripe yeares, to effect the description of England, *Hoc patet expertis*. But if there were an instrument, that would giue any farre distance at one station, without dimensuration: it were to be performed with more facilitie. Such an instrument I knowe in some measure may be effected, that woulde yeeld some little distance, founde true by Arithmetical & geometrical probation, & nothing seemeth defectiue therein, as touching these

these artificiall conclusions, onely the sightes impediment bewrayeth imperfection of the instrument. Such an instrument I haue heard *M. Blagrawe* hath effected, & such a one hath beene promised by others, how performed I yet know not. But such an instrumente I haue framed, which will giue a distance at one station nere $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, and farther as the opposite may cleerely offer it selfe to the eye, which instrument will also laye out any thing vpon his true pointe, for the apte protracting of many thinges obserued at one station. An instrument fit for some purposes, but comes short to answere the necessity of this busines. In regard therefore of the former difficultie, the miles may be obserued without offence (as by all men in like trauailes of so generall a worke they haue euer beene) according to the accustomed account of euery cuntry (although they bee diuers in diuers quarters of this lande) and according to such miles to proportion the places within view at euery station: and thence to extract the miles of whatsoeuer computation giuen. For the ordinary miles of Eng-

lande (especially such as are remote any way 30 miles from London) contain neere $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the greatest account. There be fundrye computations of a miles longitude. And the true content of an English mile, is not any where extant that I know, but receiued by tradition, whereof one is of 8. furlonges, euery furlong $17\frac{1}{2}$ perch, euery perch 8. yardes, of 3. foot the yard: a secōd of 8 furlongs. 28. perches the furlong, 5. yards the perch. a third of 1000 paces geometrical 5. *pedū*. And lastly of 8 furlongs, euery furlong 40. perches, euery perch $16\frac{1}{2}$ foote the perch. The first containeth 140 perches, 672 paces geometrical, 1120 yardes, 3360 foot. The 2. although vnlike the first in composition of yardes and perches, yet it is one with it, in the number of yards, paces and feet. The 3. containeth $151\frac{1}{3}$ perches, 1000. paces, $1666\frac{2}{3}$ yardes, 5000 foot. The 4. & last containeth 320. perches, 1056. paces, 1760. yardes, 5280. foote; So it exceedeth the first and seconde, by 1920. foot, which is 384 paces, $43\frac{1}{3}$ perches after $16\frac{1}{2}$ foot the perch; which amounteth neere to $\frac{1}{6}$ of a mile. This last I take to be chiefly receyued, and is fittest for all the

Realme

Realme, for that it best agreeth with the statute measure of an acre of land: for 2. acres in longitude is 320. perches, and so is this mile: After which if *England* were measured, it would be founde neere 450. miles in length, and as much in breadth, which mile may be extracted out of the common miles.

5 As touching the conceite of some that would haue the distinction of the limits of euery parishe, I holde it not so needefull as impossible, and I thinke the most of iudgement wil affirme the same.

6 Where it is obiected by some that I obserue too many perticularities. Some againe thinke I cannot obserue more thē necessarie. And where it seemeth also to offend som that I obserue houses & other things of small moment, and that I omit some of greater worth to be remembred. So it may be, and my selfe to be excused, who passe as a straunger guided by the direction of such, as by discretion of men in Aucthoritie are thought fit to yelde me direct information, who yet thorough their simplicitie or partialitie, may mis-carrie the most prouident obseruer, holding
ing

ing that to bee in their conceites of moment, and of the contrarie, as their affections leade them, for hath not the poorest man his partiall humor? And what I obserue is from them, if the thing be hidden (as some time it is) from mine own view, for it were not possible to haue accessse to all. And therefore if I doe obserue things of no great importance among the rest, and omit the greater, it is my fault perforce. But I take it the offence can not be great to obserue the most things, for the meanest may sometime haue vse in the Mappe. And can the shadow of it administer greater offence in hauing place in the plot, the the thing it selfe in the field? The more things (as I take it) are obserued, the more like is the discription to the thing discribed. And my fault were great to omit any, were it possible to obserue all: But it may be that some deeming best of their owne and their friendes, couet only what they affect and reiect the rest. And how to moderate the worke herein, and yeelde euerie man his desire, is a worke of greater skill then I pretend, I would gladly please the wise. And then I

hit

hit what I ayme at.

7 To the ouer-curious inspectors that seeme to bring with them a preiudicate censure of the worke, I presume not to say much: Because euerye publique worke, is alwaies publicquely considered, and it is lawfull (I confesse) for all men, to vtter their opinions thereof freely as they finde it, and to call a fault a faulte. And because I cannot iustifie all the Liniaments of so rude a body, I will saye with him that findes the fault (though in Art he can not mend the same,) Sir it is a fault and I will mend it if I can: But I haue not yet seene the worke of the most absolute artist so perfect. But some will hold it as the Shoemaker did *Apelles* picture, who did yet like a workeman, in that he reprobued the imperfection of the thinge belonging to his owne skill, but could not take the Pensill and reforme it, if a Paynter had founde the faulte, and coulde mend the same, there were his praise. And hee doeth well (I acknowledge) that findeth a fault, and not ill in condemning the workeman, if hee can take in hand the worke and performe it,

so

so as none shall reprove it . But aduise
 (Gentlemen) that you in the seuerall
 places of your abode, bee able iustly to
 controule mine obseruations, either in
 regarde of the vncertaine distances, vn-
 true denominations of places, curuing of
 Ryuers and such like, which (I confesse)
 are faultes worthie to be called faults. Yet
 hold me thus farre excused, that as I can-
 not haue access to euerie perticular, nor
 see record for euerie name: But resting
 perforce vpon the information of other,
 in many thinges, by whome I may (as
 your selues might,) be miscarried. So in
 courtesie in your owne knowne quarters,
 reforme the errors, or informe me of
 them, for howsoeuer I may little regarde
 the vnprofitable reproofes of common
 reprouers, I yeelde with all my heart
 thanks for the kinde controulment of
 such as thereby seeke a reformation, and
 wish a perfection in the worke, of loue,
 and not the disgrace of the workeman in
 mallice. There are many men of rare per-
 fection in *Geographie*, and of the *Mathe-*
matikes in this land, and by the industrie
 of many they increase dayly, whose kind
 reproofes

reprobes I accept as necessarie documents vnto me. But I bewayle the ouermuch emulation, so vniuersally growne amongst many, euen by a vaine conceite of selfe singularitie, whereby they struggling to gaine the start one of another in fame, discouer more imperfections of the minde, which should mannage all their affections, then they gaine credite among the discreete by their greatest vauntes.

Arte nescitur artifex. Some hauing but speculation, will sit at home and sende forth their rash reproving censures, more resolutely against a worke and the workeman then the practicioner, that by experience hath approoued the Mechanicall conclusions, wherein howsoeuer they pretend the augmentation of their owne fames, they shall finde their owne labors wounded with the like weapons. It may be obiected and (indeede) it cannot bee, but that I must erre sometimes in the denominations of places, as any man maye doe in so generall a Catalogue. But vnder patience I will yeelde a reason why without most speciall regarde, the most skilfull may erre therein. The affinitie of
fundrie

fundrie determinations of the names of
 places, and the ignorance of their signifi-
 cations may (besides the vulgar vnskil-
 full instruction,) miscarrie men from the
 truth in this case. As *Berye* may bee taken
 for *Bury*, *Burye* for *Burrow*, *Burrow* for *Ber-
 ge*, *Ton* for *Don*, *Den* for *Don*, *Lee* for *Ley*
 or *Leigh*, and infinite others may be, and
 are often mistaken of such as pretende
 great knowledge therein. And therefore
 it is not vnfit for such as will truely pro-
 nounce them, to consider their significa-
 tions, which although it bee not alwaies
 the waie to finde the truth, yet a light
 which will guide in many things. *Berye*
 signifieth a seate or place to dwell in, as
Newberie; *Burye* a Sepulchre or burying
 place, as *Malmesburye*, *Caunterburye*, &c.
Burrow, is a Cittie or towne, as *Attlebur-
 row*, *Starburrow*, *Peterburrow*, and that is it
 that the Germaines call *Burg*, as *Straf-
 burg*, which is sometime mistaken in pro-
 nouncing it for *Berg* which is a hill, as
Wittenberge, *Dewsberge*, and as our *Salisberg*
 or *Ceyfarsberge* of the hill where olde *Sa-
 rum* stode, although we pronounce *Sal-
 esburie*. The situation of the place is
 sometime

sometime a more certaine euidence then
 tradition: for the inhabitants call *Appledo-*
re in *Sussex*, *Appledrum*, *Appledurham*, *Ap-*
pledrayn which indeede is *Appledowre*, of
 the situation vppon the water. *Lewes* is
Lewatch the watry place. *Newbidding* in
Sussex is truely *New Bigging*. *Noua structu-*
ra new building, for the old English word
 for building was *Bigging*. *Barkshire* called
 of antiquaries *Bareokeshire* of an olde Oke
 in *Windsore* forrest: but I am not perswa-
 ded that a Countie shoulde take name of
 a rotten tree, but *Bergscire* a hilly Shire,
 which agreeth wel with the qualitie ther-
 of, infinite such like there are, manie pla-
 ces determining in *Don*, *Ton* & *Den*, are
 often robde of their right, one of another,
 by reason of their affinities and neglect of
 their significations, *Don* signifieth a down
 or a hill, *Ton* a towne and *Den* a Deane, as
Wellington, *Taunton*, *Pangden*, *Ouenden* of
 the depression betweene two hils. And it
 is to be noted that there are three sortes
 of places of much like qualitie, yet differ
 in name, as a *Valley*, a *Deane* and a *Combe*,
 and it is not frō the purpose to consider
 it, for a *Vale* or *valley* is a place depressed
 betweene

betwene two hils with a ryuer or brooke. A *Dean* is a deprefion betweene two or more hils, which giueth paffage to raine water only, & becommeth drie againe, a *Combe* is that lowe place betweene hils, which hath no fall for the out-gate of any water courfe, and this no doubt is not ftraunge to the fenfible Reader. Moreouer there is mistaking of Lee for Ley, or leigh, and they import diuers things; for Lee fignifieth a colde ayre, as *Bletchinglee*, *Hellinglee*, *Chittinglee*, and Ley or Leigh a foyle, as *Dowrley* a wattie foyle, *Fairleigh* a beautifull ground, *Hurfley* a woody foyle, *Bentley* rushie, *Okeley*, *Quercetum*, *Stoneley*, and many other. Many wordes take name of the quallitie of the place, and mispronounced by custome, as *Tarring* for *Terring*, arriual or landing, *Fering*, transporting. Sometime we finde names in *England* giuen of the French, and mispronounced, as *Blackboys* for *Blanckboys*, white woode, *Beaulye* for *Beaulieu*, a faire feate. Sometime of a thinge done at a place, as *Warnecampe* neere *Arondell*, as of the Sentinell or Scoutwach, *Tirrelsforde* of a paffage of a man of that name.

name. There are also names compounded, and the abbreviation of the Iouid alters the name, as *Milton* for *Middleton*, *Chensforde* for *Chelmersforde*, *Awston* in *Sussex* for *Alesiston*, and *Awston* in *Dorset* for *Aldestown*, *Amersham* for *Agmondesham*, those words that end in *Ham*, and *Ton*, haue almost like significatiō, for they both import a dwelling place, but in diuers manners, for *Ton idem est quod Pagus*, and *Ham* may bee taken for one home or dwelling place, as a ferme in the Countrie, *Victum suppeditandi gratia*. But *Pagus* (as *Glareanus* saith) 20000 *Hominū continebat*, buttaken now for a lesse multitude. *Ham* sometime is compounded with a word importing the nature of the place, as *Bromeham*, *Dowrham*, *Woodham*, *Frytham*, sometime the quantitie as *Michelham*, *Littleham*, *Middleham*, sometime of the situation, as *Eastham*, *Westham*, *Spwotham*, *Northam*. *Norton* is a common name, yet mistaken often, for there is both *Noreton* a Towne on a hill, and *Northtowne*, as *Noreham* a dwelling on the hill, and *Northam*. *Ham* is taken sometime for *Am* a ryuer, as *Twineham* for *Twineam* situ-

ate betweene two ryuers, as Twineam in *fol*
 Suffex, and Christ-church Twineam in *Wa*
 Hamshire, *Inter binos amnes*. There is also *and*
 Iforde or Eaforde one passage, or Forde, *Ch*
 Twyforde of the two Fordes, Treforde *&*
 of the three Fordes. *Worth* is a vsuall ter- *de*
 mination, and importeth (for the most *co*
 part) the inclination of the soyle, as wher- *wi*
 vnto it is aptest, as *Beech-worth*, *Bentworth*, *vse*
Sedgeworth, *Elmesworth*, *Haselworth*. The *wh*
 like is *Sted*, or *Stow*, which signifie one *no*
 thing, as *Okested*, *Holmested*, places of Oke *ig*
 and Holme, *Hemsted locus cannabaceus* of *rec*
 Hempe. *Greenested de Viriditate*: But *ue*
Greenwich in Kent, seemeth not to take *na*
 name *de viriditate*, but rather it is *Groyne-*
wich, a towne neere, or vpon the *Groyne*: *th*
 for a *Groyne* is it that is made for a defence *bo*
 against the force of water, as an Elbow e- *hu*
 iected out beyond the rest to preserue the *th*
 land at any place, where the force of the *w*
 water worketh it away, as it appeareth the *R*
 water, by his curuing, both at ebbes and *th*
 floodes, did at that place; for the situation *T*
 argueth no lesse. In Suffex as also in other *co*
 places, there is a vulgar determination in *fi*
Vold or *Fold*, as *Conold*, *Chiddingfold*, *Dunf-*
fold

fold, *Burningfold*, which is mistaken for
Waldt or *Weldt*, which signifieth a woode,
 and ought to be pronounced *Couewaldt*,
Chiddingwaldt, *Dunswaldt*, *Burningwaldt*,
&c. So is *Waldtham* in *Essex*, and *Waldt-*
den. And of this word, *Waldt* or *Weldt*,
 commeth our vulgar worde *wilde*, as a
wilde Horfe, a *wilde Bore*, or a *wild man*,
 vsed for *Weldt*, as of the woode,
 wherein they liue sauagely. Infinite de-
 nominations there are, which through
 ignorance of their significations are indi-
 rectly pronounced and written. Moreo-
 uer fundrie hundreds in *England* take
 names of places, nowe vnknowne, and
 thence springe indirect determinations,
 both in speach and in record, as *Goldspore*
 hundred in *Suffex*, so called corruptlye
 through the ignoraunce of the place
 whence it is named, which is a peere or
 Rocke neere *Guldford*, called *Guldespere*, as
 the Forde or passage is called *Guldesforde*.
 The like is *Thurstaple* hundred in *Essex*
 corruptly so termed for *Staplehurst*, which
 signifieth *Staple-wood*, which *Staplehurst* is
 a place, at this day so called in *Tiptre* heath
 West of the Pryorie, and by corruption

of speech called *Tburstaple*, for Staple-
 hurst. These things being considered
 are in themselves manifest, and very pro-
 bable, although wilfull ignorance will
 hardly admit any reason, but simple tra-
 dition taketh place with the most, who
 hearing the true denomination of a place,
 will finde fault because they know it not.
 And by these means may the most care-
 full obseruer, bee led in the Mist by vul-
 gare instruction, which maye robbe al-
 so a hundred of his antique title, by
 the ignorance of the place, whence
 it is deriued, and attribute vnto it some o-
 ther more notorious place within the
 same hundre d, as the hundred of *Godley* in
 Surrey, is of the common multitude for
 the most part termed *Chertsey* hundred,
 because *Chertsey* is the more famous
 place, and parcel thereof in the same hun-
 dred. Many other words might bee exa-
 mined to good purpose, as *Wike*, *thorpe*, &
Vile, vsuall terminations of many places
 in this land, and els where. *Wike idem est*
quod vicus, and *vicus* (as *Varro* defineth it)
Multis domibus constat nullo muro clausis, af-
 ter *Vadianus*. *Vicus in oppido via est domorum*
series

vicum complexa: whereby it appeareth, that a wike containeth certain houses orderly builded together, as in Rome there is, *Vicus Affricus, vicus Ciprius, vicus Celera-*
us: But there are many that may determine in wick, & so may be of one house: which in *Essex* are dayries, and they called wickes, which differeth from wike, though of a mutuall resemblance in pronouncing. *Thorpes* there are infinite, especially northward, which is that which the *Germanes* call a *Dorpe*, the *Saxons* *Dorpe*, and that wee call *villam*, of the like qualitie with *vicus*, wherein *Vadianus* taketh vs to bee deceyued, who affirmeth *villam* to be *domū ruri seorsum extructam, & suo fundo attributam*, as a ferme, fermeholde, or as it is in the west, a bargain: whereof yet there may bee many together, and so may become *vicum*, or a *Dorpe*, or *thorpe*; for *dorpe* and *thorpe* is all one, onely *th* which is *th*, is taken for the simple *d*. These and many other thinges, being to bee considered in this my poore pretended buyfines, I thought good to touch these fewe particulars briefly, vnder the correction of learned
C 3 antiquaries,

antiquaries, not intending thereby to pre-
 uent any mans better iudgement, prote-
 sting that I acknowledge many more
 worthy then my selfe, to vndertake the
 worke, and I the weakest to support the
 burthen of so waighty a businesse. But
 sith it is allotted vnto me, my desire and
 endeouour is, and shall bee to performe it
 though not as I woulde, yet as I may.
 And forasmuch as the worke is so gene-
 rall, and the accomplishing thereof,
 must perforce depend much vpon infor-
 mation, beare with small faults, and giue
 me light in what you can, to reforme the
 greater. And withall for that it requireth
 a twofold industry, I craue the aide of all
 frendly affected to the worke, by whose
 collections, obseruations and aduertise-
 mentes, I may bee the better enabled to
 performe both the topographicall & hi-
 storicall purposes, to the more generall
 good liking of all, wherein as I haue the
 steppes of former labourers in the like, in
 great measure to walk in, so had they their
 former, & all merite good opinion. And
 as I shall receiue your kinde assistaunce in
 whatsoeuer manner of measure, I wil
 gladly

gladly reder euery welwiller his deserued recompence, which is acknowledgement of his paines, and the fruites of theirs & mine, to the good of all men in general. And because the true and auncient denominations of sundry places are vncoth to many, I haue, and do purpose to obserue in the mappes, onely the vulgar names, and in the bookes aswell the antique, as the moderne, wherein the helps of records, and information of the skilfull well affected, may much further the tra-uaile, whose number and goodwill I wish to increase, for the good of our cuntry, for which we were borne. At my poore howse neere *Fulham. 4. Nouember.*
1596.

Vnder your frendly
reformations,
Iohn Norden.

FINIS.